

Final Report

To: The Australian Embassy-Beijing

From: Bkra shis phun tshogs (扎西彭措)

Date: April 2010

Project: Fifty Solar Electricity Generating Panels for Impoverished Rural Tibetans

Contribution: 45,000RMB (Australian Embassy 42,500RMB + local contribution 2,500RMB)

This project provided fifty solar electricity generating panels--one for each of fifty Tibetan households in Rong steng རོང་སྟེང་། (荣登) Tibetan Village, Chos ya gung ཇོ་ཡ་གུང་། (曲雅贡) Township, Sde rong སྡེ་རོང་། (得荣) County, Ganzi གཡུ་ར་མཛེས་ (甘孜) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan སྤུ་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁོང་། (四川) Province, PR China.

The project benefits 308 local Tibetans and recipient households by providing children bright light that allows them to study at night; residents are able to easily transport the panels when they move into the mountains in summer and live in tents; villagers are healthier because they inhale less smoke from flame-based lighting; and women are able to work less intensively because they can now also do work at night with light from the panels. They are also able to earn more for they no longer need to go to the mountains and collect wood that they burned, before the project, for lighting. The project has provided a sustainable income-generating stream for the fifty recipient families in Rongsdeng Village by reducing the amount of money families currently spend on candles and by increasing the amount of butter families sell (before the project, butter was burned for lighting).

There are fifty families in Rongsdeng Village. Each family received a panel, eight light bulbs, and a box of fuses. Instructions were given on how to use the panels properly and what to do if there were problems with the panels.



Recipients take the panels to their homes.



Skal bzang chos 'phel གེལ་བཟང་ཚལ་འཕེལ (格绒曲批; b. 1978) is from the Dzong se རྫོང་སེ (总色) Family.



Byams pa བྱམས་པ། (降巴; b. 1946) is from the Rdze go རྩེ་གོ་ (则古) Family. He carries his new, Australian Embassy supported solar panel home.



Rin chen lha mo རིན་ཆེན་ལྷ་མོ (仁青拉姆. b. 1964) is from the Ram go ར་མ་གོ (然古) Family. She is very pleased with her new Australian Embassy supported solar panel.



Rgyal mtshan རྒྱལ་མཚན (吉村; b. 1959) is from the Byabs sogs བྱངས་སྟགས (校苏) Family. Before receiving the panel, he collected wood in the mountains his family burned for lighting. He said, "Now with the solar panel, I will no longer have to collect wood in the mountains to burn for lighting."



Phun tshogs ཕུན་ཚོགས་ (彭措; b. 1990) is from the Bo rdzab བོ་རུ་ཇམ་ (布则) Family. He receives instruction on how to use the panel.



The Da lha དཱ་ལྷ (达拉) Family consists of the parents and two school children. They enjoy the light provided by their Australian Embassy supported solar panel.



Lha mtsho ལ་མཚོ་ (拉错; b. 1968) from the Da lha ད་ལ་ (达拉) Family works at night under light provided by the Australian Embassy solar panel.



A village primary school student (b. 2003) does homework under light provided by the solar electricity generating panel provided by the Australian Embassy.

Recipients & Local Contribution

¥ 50 (RMB)

¥50

¥50

¥ 50

50

Handwritten: \$ 50

¥ 50

¥50

¥ 50

~~25~~ 50

འཇམ་མེད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་
札西多杰

¥50

ཆོ་འཇམ་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་
次仁多杰

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
拉姆卓玛

¥50

འཇམ་མེད་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
斯郎拉姆

¥50

འཇམ་མེད་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
仁布拉卓

¥50

ཆོ་མོ་
次玛

¥50

ཆོ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
尼玛邓珠

¥50

འཇམ་མེད་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
西郎尼玛

¥50

འཇམ་མེད་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
达哇卓玛

¥50

འཇམ་མེད་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
札西邓珠

¥50

ཆོ་འཇམ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
次仁曲珍

¥50

ཆོ་འཇམ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
邓珠志玛

¥50

ཆོ་འཇམ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
吉村

¥50

ཆོ་འཇམ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
次仁罗布

¥50

ཆོ་འཇམ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
央金拉姆

¥50

ཆོ་འཇམ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་
央金拉姆

ཆོ་རི་ལྷ་པོ།
次卜拉姆

¥ 50

ཆོ་རམ་ཆོ་ལྷ་པོ།
洛绒次珠

¥ 50

ཆོ་རམ་ཡི་ཆོ་ལྷ་པོ།
洛桑益西

¥ 50

འཕྲ་ཤིང་པོ་ལྷ་པོ།
扎西罗布

¥ 50

ཆོ་རི་ལྷ་པོ་ལྷ་པོ།
泽卜拉措

¥ 50

ཏི་ལྷ་

¥ 50

尼玛

ཆོ་རམ་ཆོ་ལྷ་པོ།

¥ 50

仁青邓珠

འཕྲ་ཤིང་ཆོ་ལྷ་པོ།
扎西曲措

¥ 50

ཐུ་ལྷ་པོ།

¥ 50

吉木才

འཕྲ་ཤིང་ཆོ་ལྷ་པོ།
斯郎多吉

¥ 50

ཆོ་རམ་ཆོ་ལྷ་པོ།
洛绒珠扎

¥ 50

འོ་ཁོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

卜青拉姆

¥50

ཐུང་ལྷ་མོ་

降巴

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

罗结邓珠

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

彭措

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

泽仁草玛

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

扎西拉姆

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

格绒降错

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

次仁

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

达瓦扎巴

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

斯郎克西

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

格绒次仁

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

四郎次仁

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

志玛拉姆

¥50

ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷ་མོ་

洛绒彭措

¥50

Receipts

出 库 单 3009724

10年 3月 24日 单位或姓名 四川得荣

品 名	规 格	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额	备 注
保险丝		合	10	10		
灯泡		箱	50个	8-400		
合 计						

收货人 保管员 西行天字 制表

第三联：记帐

This 500RMB was spent on light bulbs (400RMB) and fuses (100RMB),

出 库 单 3009722

10年 3月 24日 单位或姓名 四川得荣

品 名	规 格	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额	备 注
40W板	18W板	台	50	85		
合 计						

收货人 保管员 西行天字 制表

第三联：记帐

42,500RMB was spent for 50 solar panels bought in Xining 西宁 City, Qinghai 青海 Province from the Tianyu 天宇 solar panel factory. The factory guarantees the panels for five years.

4 April 2010

This is to certify that I, Bkra shis pun tsogs (Zhixi Pengcuo; Sawyer) paid two thousand RMB to Pencuo Dengcuozhu to transport fifty solar electricity generating panels from Xining City, Qinghai Province to Rongsdeng Village, Sichuan Province. I paid this money on 4 April 2010. This was part of the Australian Embassy project that provided solar electricity generating panels to fifty impoverished families.

Sawyer འགྲོ་ཐིམ་པུན་ཐོགས་གཤམ་པ་པོ་

Transportation fee = 2000RMB.



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

DIRECT AID PROGRAM (DAP) APPLICATION FORM

Please read the information on DAP carefully before filling out this form. Your application should be no more than 5 pages. Applications over 5 pages will not be considered.

PROJECT SUMMARY AND CONTACT DETAILS

Please complete this Section of the form with as much detail as possible.

PROJECT TITLE: Purchase and Installation of Solar Electricity Generating Panels in a Tibetan Village

Project Leader: Bkra shis pun tsogs
(English Name: Sawyer) 扎西彭错

Address: Derong County Ganzi Tibetan
Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province.
Now I am in Xining City, Qinghai Province, PR
China.

Phone Number: +86-15196301826

E-mail Address: txpcsawyer@gmail.com

PROJECT LOCATION:

Sichuan Province

Ganzi Tibetan
Autonomous
Prefecture

Derong 得荣

Rongsdeng 荣登

Province

City

County

Village

NAME OR NAMES OF PERSON/S RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROJECT:

Contact Person: Bkra shis pun tsogs (Sawyer) 扎西彭错

Address: 青海师大民族师范学院 08 级藏英班

Zip Code: **810008**

Telephone Number: +86-15196301826

Fax Number

Mobile Number: +86-15196301826

Email: txpcsawyer@gmail.com

PROJECT STATUS: **A new project**

(New project or continuation of existing project)

TOTAL COST OF PROJECT:	45,000RMB
TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED:	42,500RMB
TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOCAL CONTRIBUTION:	2,500RMB
TOTAL AMOUNT OF COUNTERPART FUNDING:	0RMB
(e.g., by county government or provincial authorities)	

NAME OF OTHER CONTRIBUTING FUNDING ORGANISATION/S (if any)

(1) Local contribution = each family - 50RMB = 2,500RMB

1. SUMMARY OF PROJECT

I am applying for a grant of **42,500 RMB** to buy and install solar panels in fifty households in the village. The solar panels and all the necessary, additional equipment, including spare parts like switches, extra light bulbs and contacts, will be bought in Xining from Tianyu Solar Panel Factory, which has indicated a price of 850 RMB for each of the panels. Installation and care of the panels will be the responsibility of the project leader and comes free of costs. The receivers of the panels are aware that there will be certain running costs for maintenance and spare parts, e.g., batteries need to be changed approximately every 2 years.

2. LOCALITY OF THE PROJECT

Briefly describe the area (mountainous, coastal, remote inland, etc), the location of the project (E.g. School, town, etc) and any special features including the main source(s) of employment and per capita income



It is a mountainous area.

The project village is agricultural. Collecting mushrooms from August-September provides cash

income. Men doing some work outside the village to supplement cash income and families also sell walnuts.



3. STATE THE PROBLEM

Please briefly explain the history of the project, why the funds are needed and how they would contribute to development in your area.

- To provide a sustainable income-generating stream for the 50 families in Rongsdeng Village by reducing the amount of money families currently spend on candles (approximately 600RMB/year/household) and by increasing the amount of butter families would have to sell (by eliminating the need to burn butter in lamps) and to eat (thus improving the local diet).
- To enable children to study at night under bright electric light, rather than the current situation of children studying under dim butter lamps and candles at night.
- To reduce health problems that come from using flame-based lighting, e.g., less smoke inhalation.
- To provide residents a dependable, easily transportable lighting system when families move to the grassland and live in tents during the summer. Wind and breezes move through the tents and easily put out candles and butter lamps

4. STATE THE PROPOSED SOLUTION

Please explain what you plan to do to overcome the problem. Include as much detail as possible about the implementation of the project and why you think it will help.

The plan is to give one solar electricity panel to each of the fifty village families. First, We will collect 50 RMB per family before giving the solar panels to these families. Next, I will buy the solar panels in Xining. Then I will visit each family and give them the panels. I will also teach how to place the panel, and use and take care of the panels. Lastly, I will ask them to send their children to school in order to get education. After giving these solar panels to the village families, I will visit every family every year for three years to make sure they are using these solar panels and encourage them to send their children to school. In that way, I could find how this project helped the local people.

Several months following the implementation of the solar panel project, I will visit the village to monitor its success and to determine whether the project goals have been achieved. I plan to conduct interviews with the families to find out if the panels saved money or time for them. Also, I will inquire about the children's welfare and learn whether the children will be able to return to school. Finally, I will take photos to document the project and include these in the final report. If there are any problems with the panels, the factory will repair it.

5. WHO WILL UNDERTAKE THE PROJECT?

Please explain who would be responsible for managing the project and who would undertake it, including details of how they are qualified to do this work and any previous experience.

Villagers will be responsible for any unexpected problems. I will also

ensure that the villagers understand how to operate and care for the solar panels.

6. WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT?

The project should benefit a particular community or group. Please describe any special characteristics of this community or group, and how the project will help its members.

The fifty families of Rongsdeng Village will benefit from this project. They will save money (they can sell butter, kerosene, and rapeseed oil that they currently burn for lighting) and save labor and time with collecting fuel from the forest that they currently burn for lighting. It will also preserve the environment from less collection of wood from the forest.

7. THE TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT AND THE TOTAL FUNDING SOUGHT FROM THE DAP

(NOTE: DAP GRANT LIMIT IS AUSTRALIAN \$10,000.00)

Please attach a sample budget and quotations if available. The cost of the project should be broken down into clearly defined categories such as equipment, labour, materials, transport, etc. Equipment and materials to be purchased should be itemised and individually costed.

Detailed budget

1. Fifty solar panels, each 850 RMB = 42,500 RMB

2. Minus Local Contribution: 2,500 RMB (2,000 RMB will use for transport costs
and the extra money (500 RMB) will use to buy some spare parts.)

Total costs for the project: 45,000 RMB

8. WHAT CONTRIBUTION, IF ANY, WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE APPLICANTS

For example, funds, labour or materials

Each family will provide 50 RMB as transport cost, and they will also provide labor to move the solar panels to their homes.

9. WHAT CONTRIBUTION, IF ANY, WILL BE PROVIDED BY OTHER SOURCES

Please list the names of the contributing organisations and the precise amount each will provide. Attach any letters or documents confirming the contributions from other sources.

10. APPROXIMATELY HOW LONG WILL THE PROJECT TAKE TO COMPLETE?

It will take 2 months to complete.

11. WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOOKING AFTER THE COMPLETED PROJECT?

ORGANISATION: The village leader

CONTACT NAME: Lo bdzang 洛桑

ADDRESS: Rongsdeng Village, Derong County, Ganzi Tibetan
Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, PR China

TELEPHONE NUMBER: +86-13541460245

FAX NUMBER: -----

MOBILE NUMBER: +86-13541460245

EMAIL: -----

12. REFERENCES

References will only be checked if the project is approved.

REFEREE	Sharmotar
RELATIONSHIP WITH REFEREE	teacher-student
(and/or the name of relevant projects):	
CONTACT NAME:	Sharmotar
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	+86-13897658102
MOBILE NUMBER:	+86-13897658102

13. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Rongsdeng Village is 85 kilometers west of the county town; 740 kilometers from Kangding, the prefecture center and 1,350 kilometers from Chengdu City, the capital of Sichuan Province. The village has 50 households with about 308 residents. All residents are Tibetan. Each family has an average of 5 members, representing three or four generations. The majority of village residents are under the age of 65. The village is predominately an agricultural community; thus the majority of the villagers are farmers. However, in 2002, due to the threat of deforestation and increased environmental degradation in the region, the local government provided a small annual stipend to families of about 200 RMB per *mu*; the average family in owns around 8 *mu*. As the only source of income for the farmers, this stipend must cover all household expenses including food, clothing, school tuition and miscellaneous fees and taxes, among others. During the summer and fall many villagers go to the county town to earn money from various non-agricultural enterprises to supplement their income.